

A
PHRASE BOOK
IN
MIJU

K. DASGUPTA

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A
PHRASE BOOK
IN
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INTRODUCTION

The Kaman or Miju Mishmis, about eight thousand in number, live in the upper reaches of the Lohit river in the Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh. They keep their hair long and make designs on their cloth similar to those of the Taraons, their immediate neighbours. They are good traders and some of them have had long contact with the plains. Though not good cultivators they are expert in cutting canes for which they habitually come down to the plains. They are very individualistic and villages are very small, sometimes even of two houses.

This book deals with the language spoken within the Hawai circle and areas near about. Dialects of different areas have been incorporated. A rudimentary grammar in the beginning, may be of help for learning the elementary rules of the language.

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THE SOUNDS

CONSONANTS

VELAR

क	k	ki—	I
ख	kh	tekha—	Abuse
ग	g	glat—	Village
घ	gh	ghai—	Adjoining [closest]
ङ	ng	ngui—	Sleep

PALATAL

च	c	cal—	Mithun
छ	ch	manchou—	Bull
ज	j	jik—	Fly
झ	ny	nya—	Who

DENTAL-ALVEOLAR

त	t	tat—	Understand
थ	th	thal—	Break
द	d	daing—	Hunger
ध	dh	dhaing—	Water-fall
न	n	nat—	Ill

BILABIAL

प	p	pai—Father
फ	ph	phun—Door
ब	b	bei—House
म	m	minung ? —Whose ?
and		
य	y	ya—Where ?
र	r	rang—Wait
ल	l	li—Pig
व	w	wa—Bamboo
स	s	sa—Child
श	sh	shun—Hat

[Only the approximate sound is given and it is expected that the learner will acquire the exact sound from the native speakers]

ch and *th* sometimes appear to be voiced and realized as *jh* [ञ] and *dh* [घ] *chil* and *jhil*, *tho* and *dho*

k, *g*, *n*, *p*, *sh*, when palatalized appear to be a single sound followed by tone :

pa	—Carry	pya	—Spread
gal	—Abandon	gyal	—Run
shao	—How	shyo	—Vegetable
kambat	—Cotton	kambyat	—Affection

VOWELS

	ô	ओ	o	अ	a	आ	e	ए	i	इ	u	उ
ओ	ô	-	dôn	-	Read,	अ	o	-	to	-	Just	now
आ	a	-	tapai	-	Bag,	ए	e	-	ten	-	Reach	
इ	i	-	ming	-	Eye,	उ	u	-	gun	-	Net	

Central vowels of i [इ] u [उ] e [ए] are also a feature of the language and have not been marked by any symbol in the book.

e is sometimes more open and is pronounced as in English 'add' :—brel—Fall, shel—Call.

o अ becomes ô ओ followed by a, giving rise to a glide ao, nyao—sky. Nasalization is a distinctive feature in Miju.

topö — small bell

kra — aperture

krä — creeper

Consonant cluster, kr, khr, ks, gr, br, pr, hr, tr, kl, khl, bl, gl, tl, pl, phl are common.

Final nasals are sometimes dropped and the preceding vowel is nasalized

katang, katä —speak

minung, minü —nose

Note :— o has been used for the sound o in 'not' and the mark ô for more close sound as in 'note' and ö for nasalisation.

Unvoiced plosive t and p turn into nasal before k.

t > n, p > n

sut+ké > sunké

krit+ké > krinké

jat+ké > janké

lap+ké > lanké

mit+ké > mīké

Deaspiration of the consonant is a feature in some cases in the Negative imperative.

phi-shu —give [imp]

ai pi —do not give

thai-shu —go [imp]

ai tai —do not go

thaung-shu —smoke [imp]

ai taung —do not smoke

VOWEL HARMONY

Vowel harmony is a characteristic feature of the Miju. The negative prefix *ma*, *mi*, *mo*, *mu* conform with the degree of openness of the vowel of the verb.

mi-ship-yung —I do not buy

ma-tat-yung —I do not understand

mo-thong-yung —I do not see

The agentive prefix has form formed in the same way.

ngit-know	ki-ngit	—one who knows
ngong-see	ko-ngong	—one who sees
sat-murder	ka-sat	—murderer

TONE

Tone is a distinctive feature in Miju. Particular care must be taken to learn the tonal distinction of the language, which has not been incorporated in the book. It depends on the pitch of the sound. The same word pronounced in different pitch differs in meaning. A list of such words is given below.

rung-pine tree	li [abrupt] —pig
rung [rising]-boat	li [mid] —nephew
	li [mid rising] —seed
wan [abrupt] -who	rai [mai]-cut
wan [mid rising] -cup	rai [rising]—to spit
wi [mid] -to raise	kai [abrupt] —hot
wi [abrupt] -He	kai [mid] —quickly
jo [mid] -bud	ring [mid] —line
jo[-abrupt] -last thing	ring [rising] —beat
khlat [mid]	—sunrise
khlat [abrupt]	—to boil water

Note : abrupt indicates abrupt rising.

NOUN

NUMBER

Plurality is expressed when specifically required by adding *san* for animate objects and *wan san* for the inanimate.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Cow	manchou	manchou san
Pig	lei	lei-san
Mithun	cal	cal-san
House	bei	bei-wan-san
Dao	sut	sut-wan-san
Tree	sang	sang-wan-san

Specific numbers and quantities are denoted by numerals and quantity words and the noun adds no plural suffix.

manchou nao kinin	—Two cows
kresit yong	—Some eggs

Gender is not a feature in Miju. For masculine different suffixes are added and feminine is expressed by *nao* meaning 'mother'. In case of bird *nai* indicates feminine gender.

manchou-koa	—Bull
manchou-nao	—Cow
cal nga long	—He mithun
cal nao	—She mithun
lei dung	—Boar
lei nao	—Sow
amuk kanga	—He monkey
amuk nao	—She monkey
krai apai	—Cock
krai nai	—Hen

For young ones the sexes are distinguished by adding *rahal* for the male and *klong* for the female.

lei rahal	—Young boar
lei klong	—Young sow
manchou rahal	—Young bull
manchou klong	—Young cow

cal klong—also denotes a female mithun (heifer) which has not calved.

CASE

NOMINATIVE

The subject generally adds no suffix and comes first in the order of the sentence.

kui rok-man
dog bark

—A dog barks

cong wan tai-man
man the go

—The man goes

OBJECTIVE

The object follows the subject and precedes the verb. Animate objects including indirect objects in English suffix *wi*.

wa-wi thong-shu —Look at the bird
bird see

ki somin-wi kolom phi-ki —I gave Somin
I Somin pen give (a) pen

If the object is followed by a numeral the suffix is added to the numeral if specially required.

ki cong kumo-wi thong-ming—I shall see one man
I man one see shall

Note : For particularization wan meaning 'that' is equivalent to the English article 'the' is used.

When not particularized the suffix is dropped.

kotoki wa mu-ngung - The interpreter does
interpreter bird not see not see a bird

Inanimate objects add no suffix

ki phalap cai-mang —I want tea
I tea want

ki biri tai-ming —I shall smoke biri

INSTRUMENTAL

The instrumental indicates the means of accomplishing an action and take the suffix *ka/ke*.

ki kolom-ka sai-mang—I write with a pen
I pen with write

bang subun-ka thut-shu —Wash the cloth
cloth soap with wash with a soap

singsul-ka kap-shu —Shoot with a gun
gun-with fire

PURPOSIVE

The purposive for the benefit of whom an action occurs add the suffix *kang*.

cuni-kang sut la-ca —Bring a dao for Cuni
Cuni for dao bring

But if the purpose is some object, the words *tiphi* and *tun* meaning “so”, “for” follow the noun.

ki tasi tiphi hu-le —I have come for medicine
I medicine for come

ki apai tun hu-le-e—I have come for money
I money for come ie I require money come

tun is a verb meaning 'require' used in its absolute form tending to behave like a post position.

ABLATIVE

Dissociation as expressed by 'from' in English takes the suffix *wai* in case of human beings.

cong-wai —From the man

kotoki-wai sut la-shu Take the dao from
interpreter-from dao take the interpreter

For dissociation from up and down the hill the suffixes have different forms.

hai, haike, tao-ke —Dissociation from a
higher place

li, like —Dissociation from a
lower place

shillong hai(ke) —From Shillong

tezu li(ke) —From Tezu

offisi hai —From office (at a
higher place)

tamer sang-hai brel-la —Tamer fell from tree
Tamer tree-from fell

kolom an mang-li —Raise the pen from
wi-shu (pen this floor the floor
from raise)

ka-hai is also used to indicate location at some higher place near about. Here the emphasis is on the location of the person.

chokidar ka-hai lam —Bring a lamp from the
la-na-shu (choukidar choukidar
from-high lamp bring)

GENITIVE

The genitive denoting possession adds no suffix.

gambra bei —The village chief's
chief house house

pha is suffixed for the sake of emphasis and for indicating the object belonging to oneself.

an pit ki-pha —This book is mine
this book my

In reply to a query such as whose dao is this? Whose house is this? *pha* is generally suffixed.

ki-pha —Mine

LOCATIVE

The suffix for general sense of location is *ra*.

ki bei-ra caung — I am at the house
I house am

ra is also used in the sense of 'through' when the action is of looking.

khirki-ra thong-shu — Look through the
window through see window

The delative particle *hai*, *li* are also used to designate where an action occurs.

bei gung hai — Inside the house
pera gung-li — In the box
tapai li — In the bag

len-hai/lin-hai is for location on something.

kin jip lin-hai tai-mai — We go on the jeep
tebul len-hai — On the table

lapli in the sense of "Under".

tebul lapli — Under the table

DIRECTIVE

karat—to

ki karat hu-shu — Come to me

ha—to a higher place

wallong-ha thai-shu—Go to Wallong

lit/li—to a lower place

ki bei-lit tai-ming—I will go to the house,
(down there)

lam—Direction

an blong-lam—By this road, i. e. Road
(direction)

kin blong-lam tai-mai—We go by road

The comitative, a secondary participant associating with the principal, take the suffix *phai*.

ki somin-phai the-ki—I went with Somin
I Somin with went

With the first person *nak* is generally used.

somin ki-nak the-ke—Somin went with me
Somin me-with went

Some forms such as Flood, Fragrance are verbal in construction.

plang-man — Flood (swell)

sing-man — Fragrance (gives good smell)

nyam-man — Bad smell

phan sing-man—Flower smells sweet

Agentive form is formed from the verb by the prefixing *ka, ke, ki, ko, and ku*, as the case may be, to conform with the vowel of the verb.

sat	— Murder	ka-sat	— Murderer
ngong	— See	ko-ngong	— One who sees
kat-	— Do	ka-kat	— Worker
ngit	— Know	ki-ngit	— Wise
kucut	— Cook	ku-kucut	— Cook (n)

PRONOUN

PERSONAL

There are three classes of pronoun : Personal, Demonstrative and Interrogative.

The Personal Pronoun has three persons, and each person has three numbers-Singular, Dual and Plural. (First, Second and Third persons have no different forms for the inclusive and Exclusive expression).

The forms of the pronoun are :

1st person	ki—I	kicin—We two	kin -We
2nd person	nu-You	nu cin--You two	nu nin-You
	no	no cin	no nin
3rd person	wi-He	wi cin--Theytwo	win-They

Note : Cases have been treated in the traditional pattern for the convenience of the lay reader. *hai-up, li-down* are used for ablative, locative and directive.

cin/cing is added to the singular form for dual number. *kinin* meaning two also follows the dual number. The full form would be *kicin kinin*-We two, *wicin-kinin*-They two. However, *kinin* may also be dropped.

wi-cin ma-tai-ning —They two do not go

win ma-tai-tao —They do not go

When referred to a third person the particle *gla*, classifier for counting by head, is also added.

gla-kinin —(They) two

The case suffixes are the same as in the case of noun.

wi-objective, *kang*-purposive, *wai*-ablative.
Genitive add no suffix:

ki-wi —me *kin-wi* — us

kicin-wi —two of us *kin-wai* — from us
(objective)

kicin-kang —For two of us

gla kinin-wi dat-shu —Call the two men

ki-kang ti la-shu —Bring water for me
for me water bring

DEMONSTRATIVE

The plural is formed by adding the plural suffix *san* to the singular form.

an	—This	an-san	—These
wan	—That	wan-san	—Those
an-khai		—That	
phoi-hai		—That (at a higher distance)	
an kiset		—This is good	

The Demonstrative pronouns are used for third person personal pronoun.

an-wi tasi bei-li la-e-lo —Take him
that medicine house down take (that one) to
hospital.

INTERROGATIVE

nya	—Who
shyn	—What
nya-wi	—Whom
ya-wan	—Which
wan nya ?	—Who is that ?
nu ya-wan lai-mang ?	—Which do you want ?
you which want	
nu shyn lang-ming ?	—What will you sow ?
you what sow	

ADJECTIVE

ADJECTIVE OF QUALITY

Attributes of quality and condition generally follow the noun.

sa mophan —Bad boy
boy bad

gôl kayum —Black coat
coat black

laung kalang —Heavy stone
stone heavy

ti lam —Warm water
water warm

blong katai —Wide road
road wide

They also precede the nouns qualified in some cases.

kiset sa —Good boy
good boy

Some adjectives have different forms which are used in different contexts for which we may have one form in our language.

cong kenang — Old man

sang kenang — Old tree

taung— For material thing

bei taung — Old house

gôl taung — Old coat

kowal/kasal—Dry

bang kowal — Dry cloth

sang kasal — Dry fuel

DEMONSTRATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE

Demonstrative and Interrogatives adjectives are the corresponding pronouns when followed by nouns. They function as adjectives in the same way as in English.

an kam kurung — This work is difficult
this work difficult

wan cong mophan — That man is bad
that man bad

QUANTITATIVE

There are words which cannot be counted or where the discrete number can not be used.

atemo, tipromo — A little

hatap-mo	—A handful
yong	—Some
kresit yong	—Some eggs
ki-wi timin atemo	—Give me a little salt
phi-shu-nga (me salt a little give)	

NUMERAL ADJECTIVE

Specific quantification of things are expressed in cardinal numbers.

These are adjectives of quantity in number or numerical adjective. The cardinal numbers from one to ten are :— kumo, kinin, ksam, kambran, klin, katam, nin, grin, natmo, kyap-mo

kumuko	—Eleven
kininko	—Twelve
katalmo	—Twenty
katalmo kumu-ko	—Twenty one
sanggyap-mo	—Thirty
sanggyap-mo kumuko	—Thirty one
sanggyap-mo kininko	—Thirty two
wa ping-mo	—Fifty
waning kumuko	—Fifty one
kano:u-mo	—Seventy
kang-grou-mo	—Eighty

nat si-mo	—Ninety
waie-mo	—Hundred
waie mo kumuko	—Hundred and one

In counting, however, classifiers are added to the numerals to indicate the nature of objects. The numerals follow the object.

phla for money

apai *phla*-mo — One rupee

apai *phla*-kinin — Two rupees

But ten rupees is *apai kyap-mo* where no classificatory particle is added to the numeral.

bru—for cigaratte

sigeret *bru*-mo—One cigarettee

bla—for packet of cigaratte

sigeret *bla*-mo—One packet of cigaratte

krong—for house

bei *krong*-kinin—Two houses

tul—for tree, bamboo etc.

sang *tul*-mo—One tree

wa *tul*-mo—One bamboo

phong—for bunch

wa *phong*-mo—One bunch of bamboo

kou—for counting by head

Note : Fifty is *wa-ping-mo*—Half of Hundred

cong kou-kinin—Two men
 mok—for measuring cloth, etc. by hand
 mok-mo—One hand (in length)
 mok-kinin—Two hands (in length)

The object is generally dropped and *phla-mo* denotes one rupee. The classificatory particle, glutinated to the numeral, functions as a noun.

Some verbs may be used in the adjectival sense when followed by a noun as in place by participle adjectives in English. It is formed by prefixing *kan/ka/ke*.

tan-jae —To sing
wa kan-jae —Singing bird
ki wa kan-jae kumo —I see a singing bird
 I bird singing one
ngong-mang
 see

tang-ngi —To sleep
kan-ngi sa —Sleeping child
tan-rak —To bark
kui ka-rak gonghi —Do not go to a
ai tai (dog barking barking dog
 near not go)

ke-krin sa —Laughing boy
bei ke-thauk —Burnt house
ne is also suffixed

ta-ahou —To steal
ahou-ne catong —Stolen goods

It is also expressed in simple sentences.
The expressions "Do not beat the sitting bird"
"I saw a hungry man" are

The bird sits ; do not beat it
The man is hungry ; (I) saw

wa lap-man, wa-wi ai chat
bird sits bird not beat
cong kumo daing-man, ngu-ke
man one hungry saw

Some forms such as Angry, Hungry,
Ashamed, Afraid, Cold, Glad, Ill, Sweet are
verbal in conception.

yakrai-man	—Ashamed
krong-man	— Cold
ki daing-man	— I am hungry
an laung kai-man	—The stone is hot
this stone hot	
sining tim-man	— Sugar is sweet
Suger Sweet	

But the verbal form with its tense suffix
may precede a noun and may function as an
adjective.

hawai an krong-man glat—Hawai (is) a cold
Hawai this cold place place

CLAUSE

Sentences are simple. A subordinate clause as expressed in English is denoted by noun or adjective.

ara kuhu cong wai — Here kommer man the
ki capmi my brother i.e., The
man who came here is
my brother

Adverbial clauses in English when one event precedes another are expressed negatively and add the ablative suffix *wai*.

cong wan daktor-kla- — The man had died
man the dector not before the doctor
mu-hu-wai thum-la came
come-for die

awang-wan ki skul — The rain had started
rain the I school before I reached the
ma-tat-wai so-la school
from reach fell

A conditional sense is indicated by *krau* meaning 'if'. *ng* is suffixed to the verb which precede another event.

awang song kraura ki — If it rains I will
ma-tai-yung not go

somin hung kraura —If Somin comes I
sae-ming will write

The meaning of "as soon as" is conveyed by *phrai*.

ki kanan ten-ki phrai—As soon as I entered
I forest reach the forest I saw a
tepu-mo ngo-ki tiger
tiger one saw

ki hawai ten-ki phrai —As soon as I entered
I Hawai reach Hawai rain fell
wang so-la
rain fell

In comparison the adjective remains unaffected. The difference is shown by *panghe* meaning 'from' to the inferior object. Superlative sense is expressed by *kapui panghe* meaning "all from".

sole somin panghe kiset—Sole is better than
Sole Somin from good Somin

sole kapui panghe kiset—Sole is best
sole all from good

VERB

Miju verbs have three numbers : Singular, Dual and Plural and three persons-First, Second and Third. It may be broadly divided into three tenses-Present, Past and Future, which is indicated by adding suffixes and the verb assumes a conjugation pattern.

PRESENT TENSE

ki ngui-mang	—I sleep
kin ngui-mai	—We sleep
nu ngui-man	—You sleep
nunin ngui-mai	—You sleep
wi ngui-man	—He sleeps
win nguim-tao	—They sleep

PAST TENSE

ki ngui-ke	—I slept
kin ngui-ke	—We slept
nu ngui-ci-ka	—You slept
nunin ngu-ci-ka	—You slept
wi ngu-ka	—He slept
win ngu-ka	—They slept

FUTURE TENSE

ki ngui-ming	—I shall sleep
kin ngui-mai	—We shall sleep
nu ngui-mang	—You shall sleep(sg)
nunin ngui-mai	—You shall sleep(pl)
wi ngui-mang	—He shall sleep
win ngui-mang-tao	—They shall sleep

THE SUFFIXES FOR DIFFERENT TENSES PRESENT TENSE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st person	mang	mai
2nd person	man	mai
3rd person	man	tao

PAST TENSE

1st person	ke/ki	ke/ki
2nd person	ci-ka	ci-ka
3rd person	ka	ka

FUTURE TENSE

1st person	ming	mai
2nd person	mang	mai
3rd person	mang	ma-tao/mang-tao

The verb stem undergoes change in different persons and numbers as shown below.

tan-thit—To go

ki tai-mang	—I go
kin tai-mai	—We go
wi tai-man	—He goes
<i>But</i> win tem-tao	—They go
ki the-ki	—I went
nu the ci-ka	—You went
win theo-ka	—They went
ki khrit-mang	—I laugh
ki khrin-ke	—I laughed
nu khrin-ci-ka	—You laughed
wi krin-ka	—He laughed
win khreo-ka	—They laughed

Phlu-Jump

ki phlu-mang	—I jump
kin phlu-mai	—We jump
nunin phlui-mai	—You (plu) jump
win phlung-tao	—They jump
wi phlue-man	—He jumps
ki phlu-ki	—I jumped
nu phlou-ci-ka	—You jumped
win phlou-ka	—They jumped
win phlu-mang-tao	—They will jump

gyal-Run

wi *gyal*-ka —He ran

win *gyao*-ka —They ran

ngong-See

nu *ngo*-ci-ka —You saw

win *ngou*-ka —They saw

Dual number is expressed by adding different suffixes.

nu *the*-ci-ka —You went

nu-cin *the*-ci-ka-na —You two went

IMPERATIVE

The Imperative indicates dual and plural subjects. *shu* is suffixed to the verb for singular subject. For dual and plural subjects *nak* and *ning* are respectively added to *shu*.

tang-lap —to sit

lap-*shu* —Sit down

lap-*shu*-*nak* —Sit down (you two)

lap *shu*-*ning* —Sit down (sub plural)

phun no-*shu* —Close the door

door close

phun-kinin no-*shu* —Close the two doors

door two close

gram-kinin rong-shu — pack the two loads
load two pack

wi-wi shong-shu — Catch him

win-wi shong-shu — Catch them

For command or order *shi* is also added to the verb only to indicate plural subject.

lap-shi — Sit (subject plural)

long-shi — Stand (sub. plu)

nga is suffixed to *shu* with some verbs to denote first person object.

ki-wi phi-shu-nga — Give me

but wi-wi phi-shu — Give him

win-wi phi-shu — Give them

Some verbs have special forms in the imperative and the number is expressed not by the verbal form but by suffixes.

tan-thit — to go

thai-shu — Go (Imperative)

thai-shu-ning — You all go

walong-ha thai — You two go to wallong

-shu-nak

(note: in the above cases subject may be understood)

na is inserted between the verb and the imperative suffix for any action to be performed again. It is also used to denote repeated action.

hu-na-shu — Come back/again

thai-na shu	—Go back/again
mung-na-shu	— Call again
dam-na-shu	— Beat again
ki rong la-na-shu	—Bring back my umbrella

ca/ce is added to the verb to denote the sense of "Fetch" in English.

mung-ca	—Call (bring after calling him)
sut la-ca	—Fetch a dao
la-ce-nak	—You two fetch
la-ce-ning	—You all fetch
ki-kang sang ho-ca	— Fetch fuel for me (searching)

Another aspect of going away after the action is performed is indicated by suffixes.

kolom la-e-lo	—Take this pen
kolom la-e-long-nok	—You take the pen (and go)

Verbs denoting performance followed by departure have forms different from those used for the normal imperative.

gram rong-shu	—Pack the load
röi-tha	— Go after packing the load
dam-shu	—Beat

note : la-take. has a different tone from la-bring

dai-tha —Go after beating

thong-shu —Observe, See

thoi-tha —Go after seeing

blen7blēi, rong7rōi, dam7dāi, thong7thōi

In the above case *tha* may be an imperative form of the verb *tan-thit*—to go

Note : In the above cases the final nasal is replaced by *i* and the preceding vowel is nasalized.

NEGATIVE

The negative imperative is expressed by *ai* and precedes the verb.

tang-lap —to sit

ai lap —Do not sit

tang-yai —to quarrel

tan-dam —to beat

ai dam —Do not beat

ai yai-nak —Do not quarrel [you two]

ai yai-ning —Do not quarrel [you all]

ai long —Do not stand

ai thal —Do not break

In the negative imperative deaspiration of consonant is a feature with some verbs.

phi-shu —Give

ai pi	—Do not give
thaung-shu	—Smoke
ai taung	—Do not smoke

It is also expressed by inserting *ka/kai* between the verb and the tense suffixes for recent future.

hinglung wan	—Do not break the glass
thal-ka-yu	

tai-ka-yu	—Do not go
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Vowel harmony is a feature in Miju for the expression of negative *i. e.* the prefix conforms with the vowel of the root. The prefixes are *mi, ma, mo, mu*, according to the degree of the openness of the vowel of the root.

mi-ngit-yung	—I do not know
mu-ngung-yung	—I do not see
ma-tat-yung	—I do not listen
win ma-tai-tao	—They do not go

Permissive is expressed by adding *hak* and *yai* to the verb for indicating dual and plural subject.

lap-hak	—Let us two sit
lap-yai	—Let us sit
mang dam-hak	—Let us two beat the paddy
mang dam-yai	—Let us beat the paddy

kra precedes the verb for joint action in the sense of “together” in English.

kra tai-hak	—Let us go together [dual]
kra tai-yai	—Let us go together [plural]

For simultaneous reciprocal action *kram* is inserted between the verb and tense suffix.

sa kinin dam-	—The two boys quarrel
kram-ning	with each other
sa san dam-	—The boys are quarrelling
kram-tao	among themselves

Frequentative is expressed by inserting *na* between the verb root and the suffix.

sa an malhamal khrit-man	The boy laughs
boy the again laughs	again and again
or sa an khrit-na-man	

An occurrence preceding another happening as expressed by the incomplete verb in English adds the suffix *ne* to the verb.

shat ca-ne ki tai-ming—Eating rice I shall go
rice eating I go

tepu ngong-ne somin gyal-ke—Seeing a tiger,
tiger see-ing Somin ran Somin ran away

Different suffixes are used to indicate the aspect [one who has returned after going] which indicate number and person.

ki the-ki	—I went
ki the-yok	—I went [but have returned]
wi the-ka	—He went

wi the-ya —He went [but have
come back]

Different shades of meaning with *la* and *ka* may be noted.

gyal-ke	— ran
gyal-la-ke	—fled away
gyal-la-klo	—fled away
thai-klo	—Went straight away [even not present near about somewhere]
thai-ka-klo	—Went away [though not obliged to go]
somin thum-la	—Somin died
somin thum-ka-la	—Somin died [though should not have died]
ki kolom cu-ki	—I let the pen drop
ki kolom cu-ka-ki	—I threw away the pen

The Infinitive mood in English is expressed by the infinite form.

tan-thit —to smoke
sigeret tan-thit mo-phan--To smoke cigarette
cigarette somking bad is bad

When the infinitive mood is not the subject, it sometimes adds the suffix *da* with the form.

tam-blen

— to show

ki nu-wi kaman lai

—I have come to teach

tam-blen-da hu-mang

you the Miju language

(I you miju language

to teach come)

kin tam-blen-da hu-mai—We have come to teach

tang-thong

—to see

ki tang-thong-da hu-mang—I have come to see

For an action which has not as yet been completed
su, meaning “also”, “yet”, is added.

mo-phan-su

—Not yet blossomed

wi shat mo-ca-su

—He has not yet eaten

kin mu-ngung-nai-su

—We have not yet seen

For dead man *ta* is suffixed for past action

gandhiji kin-wi thao-ta—Gandhiji said to us

somin ki-wi thao-ta

—Somin said to me

[if Somin is dead]

somin ki-wi thao-ké

—Somin said to me

[if Somin is alive]

Note : In the case mo-phan-su and mo-ca-su
absence of complete vowel harmony.

Some nouns function as verbs :

sang-phan ,phan-man—Flower blossoms

gôl gôl-shu — Put on [your] cloth

bran bran-shu —Put on the undergarment [strip of cloth]

COMPOUND VERB

Two or more verbs combine to express continued succession of performances.

kap-sat—To fire and kill *i e.* to kill with a gun

dam-sat—To beat and kill *ie.* to kill with a stick

hong-phi—To give after searching

singsulka kap-sat-shu—Kill with a gun

somin sai-cen-man —Somin can write

Somin write-be able

nu kam kat-cei-ma-la ?—Will you be able to
you work do be able do the work ?

The English sense of verb "to be" is expressed by *cauk* for animate thing and has different forms for number, person and tense. The different suffixes indicate number and person.

ki bei-gung hai cauk-mang —I am in the house
I house-in high am

nu bei-gung hai cai-man—You are in the house

wi bei-gung-hai cauk-man—He is in the house

win bei-gung-hai caung-tao—They are in the
house

The verb has different forms in the past tense. The suffixes do not indicate number for the same person.

ki bei gung hai sau-ta-a—I was in the house

wi bei gung hai sau-ta—He was in the house

nu bei gung hai sau-ce-ta—You were in the house

For past action the suffixes are :

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st person	ta-a	ta
2nd person	ce-ta	ce-ta
3rd person	ta	ta

For inanimate object the verb is *ka*

pera gung-li apai —There is money in
ka-man [kam] the box

pera gung-li apai —There is no money in
ma-ka the box

ka also expresses the sense of English verb to "have"

ki sut kam —I have a dao

INTERROGATIVE

la or *le'* is the common suffix for interrogation :

nu kiset-la ? —Are you well ?
 nu sai-ma-la ? —Will you write ?
 win tem-tao-la ? —Do they go ?

With Interrogative words, however, no interrogative suffix is added,

wan nya ? —Who is he ?
 that who
 nu ya-wan acai-man ? —Which do you want ?
 you which want

ADVERB

Four classes of adverbs may be distinguished as : of Time, Manner, Place, and Interrogative.

TIME :	Now	—to
	Today	—tongit
	Tomorrow	—tra[u]ng
	Yesterday	—manga-ngit, nganit
	Formerly	—rangwai
	Sometimes	—pui-pui
	Always	—beong
	The day after tomorrow	—hingi raung
	Last night	—nga-ho
	The night before last	—bai-ho

Every night	—nga-dä
Once	—bui-mo
Twice	—bui-kinin

PLACE :

Here	—ara
There[up]	—ahai, ang-khu
There[down]	—yau-lik
Behind	—glaukhai, malhai

MANNER :

Quickly	—kla
Slowly	—tamai
Again	—lanak
Aloud	—katai
Very	—rang, sammatai
Come quickly	—kla hu-shu
Call loudly	—katat mung-shu
Too late	—rang phlo-la
This work is very difficult	—an kam sammatai korung

INTERROGATIVE :

How much ?	—shaomo ? shya-mo ?
Where ?	—ya[hai] ?
When ?	—sha wai ?
Where is the chief's house ?	—gambra bei ya-hai ?

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS AND PARTICLES

And—Add *nak* to the subjects

kotoki-nak gambra-nak—The interpreter and
the village chief

but —wanra

or —maira

without —katara

timin katara ki ma-ca-yung—I do not eat
without salt

Only—cen

kiwi timin cen phi-shu—Give me only salt

So, therefore—tiphi, tun: Add *hi*

ki natla-hi, mu-hu-ne—I was ill so I did not
ki natla, tun mu-hu-ne come

VOCABULARY

tan, tam, tang, ta are prefixed to the root of the verb for infinitive and is conditioned by the first sound of the root: *tan-dam-to* beat, *tan-thit-to* go, *tam-pan-to* pluck, *tam-phit-to* give, *tang-rong-to* pack, *tang-long-to* stand, *tä-wa-to* make [basket etc]. In the list below only the root is given.

Abandon	—gal	—गाल्
[leave]	somin glat gal-ka	Somin left the village
	bei gal-shu	Leave the room
Above	—klong, len	—क्लङ्, लेन्
	kamai len-hai kam	The cloud is above
Abuse	—tekha	—तेखा
	ai thekha	Do not abuse
Ache	—nai kat	—नाभि कात्
	ku nai kat man	[I] have headache
	ki dak sai kat-man	I have stomach pain
Add	—tak	—ताक्
	tak tho-shu	Add (imp) i.e. Add and look
Age	—lau	—लाउ
	ki lau kyap-mo	I am ten years old
Agree	—ten	—तेन्
	ki ten-mang	I agree
	ki me-ten-yung	I do not agree

Angry	—sondit, södit södit kumo sa wi södou-man	सन्दिद्, संदिद् An angry boy He is angry
Annoy (trouble)	—tekhai kat tekhai kat-shu tekhai ai kat	—तेखाजि कात् Give him trouble Do not trouble
Answer	—khrai kla kla khrai-shu	—ख्राजि Answer quickly
Aid (help)	—ki-wi shan-shu ki-wi shai-mai-la ?	Help me Will you help me ?
Air	—ba(u)ng baung kamblui-hai bong-bong-man	—वा(ञु)ङ् The air is every where
And	—Add to the subject <i>nak</i> kotoki-nak gaobura-nak	—नाक् The interpreter and the village chief
Arise	—kblat amik khlat-la	—ख्लात् The sun arose
Arrest (catch)	—wi-wi shong-shu	Arrest him
Arrow	--rowat	—रवात्
Ashmed	—yukrai ki yukrai-mang	—यक्खाजि I am ashmed

Ask	—ruat	—रुआत्
	mastor ki-wi	The teacher asks
	ruat-man	me

Assault (beat)

with big stich	— dam, phaung	— दाम् फाउङ्
with small stick	— khrik	— ख्रिक्
with hand (slap)	— hapa	— हापा
with fist (boxing)	— tao	— ताओ
tamphaung-ka	Beat with a stick	
dam-shu		
ki hapa-mi	I will beat with hand (slap)	
dam-kram-ning	Beating or Quarrelling each other with stick	

Back	— glok	— ग्लोक
Bad	— mophan	— मफान्
	mophan sa	Bad boy

Bamboo	— wa	— वा
chung for water	— thung	— थुङ्
spoon	— khao	— खाओ

Basket		
for male	— pha:i	— फा:अि
for female	— nui	— नअि

small size, carried ---tal nui —ताल नुअि फाल्वि
phalwi

big size, carried —nui kutun —नुअि कुतुन्
by female

Beast —shin —शिन

Beat —see assault

Beautiful	—kiset, ring	—किसैत्, रिङ्
(healthy)	kambran	—काम्ब्रान्
	glat kiset	Beautiful place
	bei kro ring	small, pretty house
	an kamesa tilang	The girl is very
	kambran	beautiful

Beer —si —सि

Believe	—ten	—तैन्
	ki ten-mang	I believe
	ki me-ten-yung	I do not believe
	ai ten	Do not believe

Below	—lapli	—लाप्लि
[under]	cang lap-li	Under the machan

Big		
of man	—kaukhlat	—काअुख्लात्

of inani- mate thing	--katai	—काताणि
	bei katai	Big house
	sa kaukhlát	Big boy
Bind	—tapai	—तापाणि
[fasten]	brang-ka tapai- shu	Bind with rope
Bird	—wa	—वा
Bite	—sak	—साक्
	kotoki-wi kui-ka se-ka ai sak	--The dog bit the interpreter Do not bite
Black	—kayum	—कायुम्
	gól kayum	Black coat
Blind	—mik kambang	—मिक् काम्बाङ्
Blue	—hangai	—हाङाणि
[green]	nyou hangai sanglap hangai	Blue sky Green leaf
Boil :		
water	—khlat, blam	—ख्लात्, ब्लाम्
rice	—kucut	—कुचुत्
potato, egg etc.	—mil	—मिल्
vegetable	—nya	—आ
	shyao nya—shu	Boil vegetable
	ti blam—shu	Boil water
	ti khlat—man	The water boils

Bow	—tli	—तलि
Boy	— sa	—सा
Brain	— nyit	—जित्
Break :		
glass	—go	—ग
house,	— rai	—राजि
stick etc into two pieces	— thal	—थाल्

gelasi go-ka-yu	Do not break the glass
gelasi go-la	The glass broke
bei rai-ka-yu	Do not break the house
or ai rai	Do not break

Breath	—chut	—छुत्
	chut gang-shu	Breath deeply

Bridge	—kotong	—कतङ्
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Bright :		
of sun	—sung	—सुङ्
of gold etc	—ul	—अल्
mik sung—man		The sun is bright
sum ul—man		Gold is bright

Bring	— la [tonal]	—ला
[fetch]	ki-kang sigeret	Bring cigarette
	la-ca	for me
	la-ce-nak	You [two] bring
	la-ce-ning	You [plu] bring

Broad	— katai	—काताजि
	blong katai	Broad road
Brother :		
elder	— capmi	—चाप्मि
younger	— cami	—चामि
Build	— na	—ना
[house]	ki bei na-mang	I build the house
Burn	—thok	—थक्
	bei thok-la	The house burns
Buy	—ship	—शिप्
[buy and bring]	dukan-hai sigeret	Bring cigarette
	ship-shu	from the shop

Call :

from a distance	—mung (mong)	—मुङ्(मङ्)
aloud from a place	—kik, dat	—किक् दात्
bring a person	—shel	—शेल्
(calling)		

somin-wi shel-ca	Bring Somin
	(after calling)
mung-shu	Call (imp)
mung-na-shu	Call again
mung-ca	Bring after calling
ki-shu	Call (imp)
ki-tha	Go after calling

Calf	— manchou sa	—मान्छु सा
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Cane	—maikri	—माकिरि
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Carry :

on back (load —kram etc.)	—kram	—क्राम्
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child on back —pa	—pa	—पा
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in hand (bag —pong etc.)	—pong	—पङ्
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on head —jong	—jong	—जङ्
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on shoulder —phai	—phai	—फाणि
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slung under —tëa	—tëa	—तैआ
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a pole etc.

tapai pong shu

Carry the bag

gram kram-shu

Carry the load

wa phai-shu

Carry the bamboo
[on shoulder]

tapai tëa-shu-nak

Carry the bag (you
two) (slung under
the pole)

Catch	—shong	—शङ्
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fish with a net —dong	—dong	—दङ्
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fish with a trap —kan-thuk (of bamboo)	—kan-thuk	—कान्-थुक्
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Cheap (price good)	—kung kiset	—कुङ् किसेत्
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Chest	—grong	—ग्रङ्
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Clean of house	—kishyong	—किशयङ्
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of sky (blue)	—hangal, khla	—हाङाल, ख्ला
	bei kishyong	—Clean house
	nyiong hangal-	The sky is
	man	clear
	akung khla-shu	Clean the jhum
		field
Cloth	—bang	—बाङ्
under garment	—dal	—दाल्
of woman		
mismi coat	—gól	—गोल्
Cloud	—kalmai	—काल्भाजि
Cliff	—anjau ku	—आन्जाङ् कु
Climb	—rap	—राप्
	sangcuk-ha	Do not climb the
	ai-rap	tree
Close	—no	—न
	phun no-shu	Close the door
Cock	—krai rupai	—क्राजि रुपाजि
Cold	—krong, kancheng	—क्रङ्, कान्छेङ्
	ati kancheng	Cold water
	tongit krong-man	Today is cold
Collect	—aphong, ahong	—आफङ्, आहङ्
	ki apai aphong-	I shall collect
	ming	money

Come	—hu	—हु
	ki hu-le-e	I have come
	nu hu-ci-la	You have come
	kla hu-shu	Come quickly

Country	—glat gung	—ग्लात् गुङ्
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Cow	—manchou	—मान्छु
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Cry	—ngai	—ङाङि
	ngai-ne tai-man	Comes crying

Cut :

big tree	—kai	—काङि
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small tree	—-jang	—जाङ्
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dry wood	—rai	—राङि
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fuel	—ce	—चे
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man animal	—dai	—दाङि
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(with dao)

fuel or fallen tree	—plo	—प्ल
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to strike with	—jan	—जान्
the reverse		

side of the dao

sang kai-shu	Cut the tree
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sang ce-shu	Cut the fuel
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Damage	—tōwa, nungmo	—तंआ, नुङ्म
(spoil)	pit an ai-tōwa	—Do not spoil
		the paper

Dance	—mai	—माजि
Dao	—sut	—सुत
knife (small)	—grasa	—ग्रासा
Day	—ngit, ngid	—डित्, डिद्
	ngit-mo	One day
	ya(k)nin, ya-kinin	Two days
	yak-sam	Three days
Deaf	—kalwa	—काल्वा
Deer :		
sambar (big)	—tasok	—तासक्
barking	—pahi	—पाहि
musk	—tala	—ताला
Die	—thum	—थुम्
	cong thum-la	The man is dead
	kambloi thum-	All will die
	mang-tao	
Difficult	—kurung	—कुरुङ्
	sammatai kurung	Very difficult
Divorce	—phra	—फ्रा
	ai phra	Do not divorce
Do	—kat	—कात्
	an kam kat-shu	Do this work
Dog	—kui	—कुअि

Door	— phun	— फुन्
with frame	— phun-lung	— फुन्-लुङ्
Dream	— kamü, kamung	— कामु, कामुङ्
ki kamü kiset amü-		
ki		I dreamed a
		good dream
ki kamü re-ki		I dreamed a
		bad dream
kamung ai amung		Do not dream
Dry :		
of cloth	— kowal	— कवाल
of fuel etc.	— kasal	— कासाल
	sang kasal	Dry fuel
	bang kowal	Dry cloth
Dumb	— kalwa	— काल्वा
Ear	— ing	— जिङ्
Earth	— nyai	— जाजि
East	— long	— लङ्
Eat	— ca	— चा
liquid, cigarette	— thong	— थङ्
meat	— tham	— थाम्
	Shin tham-shu	Eat meat
Egg	— krai-sit	— क्राजि-सित्
Enemy	— i:t	— अित्

Escape	— hat kalhu hat-la	— हात् The thief escaped
Eye	— mik	— मिक्
Exact	— kapro	— काप्
Expect	— chum ki chum-mang	— छुम् I expect
Face	— angal	— आङाल्
Fall	— brel, so maiosa sang-cuk-hai brella roang so-man	— ब्रेले, स Maiosa fell from tree Rain falls ie. It is raining
False [false word]	— ko lai an ko-lai	— क लाजि This is false
Family	— cö-thal	— च' थाल्
Far	— klam bei klam-la ? bei klam-mai	— क्लाम् Is the house far ? The house is not far
Fat	— kapham kapham cong	— काफाम् Fat man
Father	— pai	— पाजि

Fear	— si	— सि
	ki tapu-wi si-mang	I am afraid
		of tiger
	ai si	Do not be
		afraid

Field :

[cultivation]

jhum cultivation	— akung, ikung	—आकुङ्ग, अकुङ्ग
new jhum field	— rak-sau	—राक्-साउ
cultivation for	— tapan	—तापान्
one or two years		
water cultivation	— yal	—याल्

Finger	—rauk-dung	—राङ्कु दुङ्
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Find	—ngu, ngo	—ङु, ङ
sominkolomkumo	somin found a	
ngo-ka	pen	

Finish	—phlai	—फ्लाअि
nu kam phlai-la-le ?	Have you fini-	
	shed work ?	

Fire	—mai	—माअि
mai hanai-man	Fire burns	

Fish	—anga, renga	—आङ्गा, रेङ्गा
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Flood	— ti plang	—ति प्लाङ्
	ti plang-man	It is in flood
Flower	—phan	—फान्
	sang-phan mal	Flower garden
Foreign	—bronglang	—ब्रङ्लाङ्
Foreigner	—bronglang cong	—ब्रङ्लाङ् चङ
language	—bronglang lai	—ब्रङ्लाङ् लाङि
Forest	—kanan	—कानान्
Friend	—hul	—हुल्
Fruit	— sangsit	—साङ्सित्
Feel	— lam	—लाम्
[of hot]	ki lam-man	I feel hot
Fuel	—sang	—साङ्
[wood]		
Girl	—komeisa, kameisa	—कमेजिसा, कामेजिसा
Give	— phi	—फि
	phi-shu	Give [him]
	ki-wi phi-shu-nga	Give me
	ai pi	Do not give
	phi-ca	Return after giving

Glad	—acung, hamat	—आयुङ्, हामात्
	ki acung-mang	I am glad
	ki thong-ne hamat-	I am glad to see
	mang	
Goat	—kambai	—काम्बाजि
God	—matai	—माताजि
Good	—kiset	—किसेत्
	sa kiset	Good boy
Go	—thit	—थित्
	thai-shu	Go [imp]
	ai tai	Do not go
	nu tai-ma-la ?	Will you go ?
Granary	—katam	—काताम्
Grandfather	—kung	—कुङ्
Grandmother	—ngu	—ङु
Green	—hangai	—हाङाजि
Gun	—singsul	—सिङ्सुल्
Hat	—shua	—शुआ
of cane	—greku	—ग्रेकु
Halt	—rang	—राङ्
	rang-shu	—Halt
Hand	—rauk	—राजक

Hair	—sham	—शाम्
He	—wi	—वि
Head	—ku	—कु
Hear	—gyat	—ग्यात्
from someone	—tat	—तात्
	—ki lai gyat-shu	Listen to my word
	nu tai-mo-la ?	Do you hear ?
Help	—see aid	
Here	—ara	—आरा
Hide	—thi	—थि
	ai thi	Do not hide
	ki thi-ming	I will hide
	win thi-mang-tao	They will hide
Hill	—anjau	—आन्जाउ
Him	—wi-wi	—वि-वि
Hope	—chum	—छुम्
Hot		
of water	—lam	—लाम्
of day	—hang	—हाङ्
	ti lam	Hot water
	hang-man	Hot day
House	—bei, blei	—बेजि, ब्लेजि

How	—shao	—शाओ
Hungry	—diing nu diing man-la?	—दिङ्गिङ् Are you hungry?
Husband	—rowai	—रवाङ्गि
I	—ki	—कि
Ill	—nat nu nai-mo-la ?	—नात् Are you ill ?
Important	—kai lai kai	—काङ्गि Important talk
Inform	—khrai wi-wi khrai-shu	—खराङ्गि Inform him
In	—gung bei gung-hai te gung-li	—गुङ्ग In the house In the box
Invite (call)	—mung	—मुङ्ग
Iron	—tang glui	—ताङ्ग ग्लुङ्गि
Judge	—lai kamphra	—लाङ्गि काम्फ्रा
Jump	—phlu ki phlu-mang ki phlu-ki ki phlu-ming	—फ्लु I jump I jumped I will jump

	win phlung-tao	They jump
	no phlou-ci-ka	You jumped
Just now	—to	—त
Keep :	—tha	—था
On something	—kral	—क्राल्
In box etc	—san	—सान्
	thai-ma-la ?	Will you keep ?
	kolom te-lit	Keep the pen in
	san-shu	the box
Kick :		
Down	wards —dal	— दाल्
Upwards	—thal	—थाल्
(ball etc)		
Kill :	—sat	— सात्
with a gun	—kap-sat (comp- ound verb)	—काप् सात्
with a stick	—dam-sat	—दाम् सात्
	singsul-ka	Fire with a gun
	kap-sat-shu	(for killing)
Kind	—kambyat tang	—काम्ब्यात् ताङ्
	nang	नाङ्
Knife	—gra	—ग्रा
Know	—ngit	—ङित्

	ki ngit-mang	I know
	ki mi-ngit-yung	I do not know
Ladder	—halto	—हाल्त
Late	—phlo	—फ्ल
	ki phlo-la	I am late
	rang-phlo-la	It is too late
	ki mo-phlo-nai	I am not late
Latrine	—tekhlai bei	तेख्लाभि बेभि
Lazy (man not doing work)	—kam makat cong	—काम् माकात् चङ्
Laugh	—krit	—क्रित्
	ki krit-mang	I laugh
	wi krin-ka	He laughed
	win kre-o-ka	He laughed
	nu krin-ci-ka	You laughed
	ai krit	Do not laugh
Leaf	—sang lap	—साङ् लाप्
Leg	—pla	—प्ला
Learn	—ling	—लिङ्
	ki kam lai	I learn Miju
	ling-mang	Language

nu kaman lai	Will you learn
li-ma-la ?	Kaman language ?

Lie		
of position	—ka	—का
of speech	—g (i) yup	—ग(णि)युप्
	ai giyup	Do not tell a lie

Like	—chum	—छुम्
(desire)	ki shin kiset	I like meat
	chum-mang	

Live	—cauk	—चाकुक्
	nu yahat cai-man ?	Where do you live ?
	ki hawai-hai	I live at Howai
	cauk-man	

Lose	—hamat	—हामात्
	ki kolom hamat-ki	I lost the pen
	ki kolom hama-la	My pen was lost

Luggage	—gram	—ग्राम्
porter	—gram ke-kram	—ग्राम् के-क्राम्
	gram kalang-la ?	Is the load heavy ?
	gram kram-shu	Carry the load

Love	—kambyat	—काम्ब्यात्
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Man	—cong	—चङ्
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Many	—sammatai	—साम्माताजि
[very]	sammatai kai-man	Very hot
Marry	komai la	—कमाजि ला
[girl take] for girl		
[to go to husband's house]	—wai bei-hi thai	—वाजि बेजि-हि थाजि
	ki wai bei-hi tai- ming	I will marry [for women]
	ki komai la-ki	I married [for man]
	nu komai la-ci- ka-la ?	Are you mar- ried [to a boy]?
Mat	—hambu	—हाम्बु
Match	— mai khrat	— माजि खरात्
Meat	— shin	— शिन्
Mithun	—cal	—चाल्
Mother	—nao	— नाज
Money	—apai	—आपाजि
Morning	—traung wai traung wai hu-shu	—त्राजुड वाजि Come in the morning

Moon	— lai	— लाभि
Mosquito	— jik	— जिक्
Mourn	— koan	— कजान्
	ai koan	Do not mourn
Mouth	— chu [jhu]	— छु (मु)
Mouse	— si	— सिं
domestic	— nam si	— नाम् सिं
Mud	— nyai-peng	— जाभि-पेङ्
My [I]	— ki	— कि
mine	— ki-pha	— कि-फा
	ki kolom	My pen
	an sut ki-pha	This dao is mine
Name	— amang	— आमाङ्
	nu amang shyn ?	What is your name ?
Nail	— rank-jik	— रान्क्-जिक्
Near	— gairat	— गजिरात्
	ki gairat lap-shu	Sit near me
Neck	— hüng	— हुङ्
Neglect	— kēam kat	— कैआम् कात्

	kam hi kēam ai kat	Do not neglect work
Net	—gun ki gun-ka anga dong-ming	—गुन् I catch fish with a net
Night	—ngal	—ङाल्
North	—kanjal	—कान्जाल्
Nose	—minung, minū	—मिनुङ्, मिनुं
Not	—mo/ma/'mi [vowel harmony]	—म/मा/मि
negative	—ai	—आजि
imperative	ai gyal	Do not run
New	—katan	—कातान्
Obey [listen]	- ten, gyat nau pai lai ten-shu	—तेन्, ग्यात् obey your parents
Oil	—naman	नामान्
Old :		
man, tree	—kenang	—केनाङ्
of thing	—taung bei taung sang kenang	—ताङ् Old house Old tree

One	—kumo <i>classifier</i> is added with the numeral sigerete bru-mo apai phla-mo	—कुम One cigarette One rupee
Onion	—plu	—पलु
Only for village	—kumo-cen ; cen —manda tang ki wi timin cen phi shu-nga ki sa kumo cen manda tang glat	—कुम-चेन् ; चेन् —मान्दा ताङ् Give me only salt I am the only son Only one village
Open	—pho phu pho-shu	—फ Open the door
Opinion [mind]	—chum nu shyo chum chēi-mo ?	—छुम् What is your opinion ?
Outside	—hang glung bei hang glung hai bei hang glung ha cong	—हाङ् ग्लुङ् Outside the house Outsider
Pack	—rong gram rong-shu rong-shu-nak gram rōi-tha	—रङ् Pack the load You two pack [the load] Go after packing the load

Pain	—nai, nai kat ki ku nai-man	—नाजि, नाजि कात् I have headache
Pig	—lei	—लेजि
Pipe [smoking]	—kacung	—काचुङ्
Place	—glat	—ग्ल त्
Plain	—kamblai, kaulang	—काम्ब्लाजि, काभुलाङ्
Plant	—sang-li, se li	—साङ्-लि, सेलि
Plantain	—hambiung	—हाम्बिअङ्
Plate	—bela, mal	—बेला, माल्
Pluck	—pan sang-phan ai pan	—पान् —Do not pluck the flower
Poor	—kakrai cong kakrai	—काक्क्राजि Poor man
Pork	—lei shin, lei shai	—लेजि शिन्, लेजि शाजि
Pot [mug]	—wan	—वान्
Porter	—gram ke-kram	—ग्राम् के-क्राम्
Pour	—shu ti shu-shu ti than-shu	—शु Pour water Pour water[keep]
Promise	—masai ki masaica-mang	—मासाजि I promise
Pray	—khlam kin matai khlam-mai	—ख्लाम् We pray to God
Punish	—cil ki nu-wi cil-ming ai cil	—चिल् I will punish you Do not punish

Purchase	—ship	—शिप्
	ki ship ming	I will purchase
	kin ship-mai	We will purchase
	ki ship-ke	I purchased
	wi shin-ka	We purchased
	win shiu-ka	They purchased
	kin mi-ship-yai	We will not purchase
	nu shi-ma-la ?	Will you purchase ?
Quarrel	—yai	—याजि
between two—emning		—जेम्निङ्
among three—em-tao		—जेम्-ताअ
or more	ai yai-nak	Do not quarrel [between two]
	ai yai-ning	Do not quarrel [among many]
	wi-cin emning	They two are quarreling
	win em-tao	They are quarreling
	sa kinin emning-le ?	Are the two boys quarreling
Quarrelsome—pap mo-lat		—पाप् म-लात् चङ्
[many]	cong	
Quickly	—kla	—क्ला
	kla hu-shu	Come quietly
Rain	—reang, awang	—रेआङ्, आवाङ्
	reang so-man	Rain falls, i.e.
		It rains
Reach	—ten	—तेन्
	ki hayliang ten-ke	I reached hayliang

Reap [paddy]	—gat	—गात्
Red	—kausal	—काजुसाल्
Read	—dôn	—दोन्
	kitab dôn-shu	Read the book
Remember	—cham, chum	—छाम्, छुम्
	nu ki-wi chae-ma-la?	Do you remem-
	or tai-mo la ?	ber me ?
	ki nu-wi ma-tam-	I do not remem-
	yung	ber you
Rest	—nat	—नात्
	na-shu-ning	Rest [among
	na-shu-nak	yourself]
		Rest [between
		two]
Require	—tun	—तुन्
	ki tun-mang	I require
	ki mo-tun	I do not require
Return		
of man	—bla	—ब्ला
of thing	—pai	—पाजि
Rice	—hakon	—हाकन्
cooked	—shat [tonal]	—शात्
Rich	—kapra	—काप्प्रा
River	—ti brai	—ति ब्राजि
Lohit river	—tlo brai	—तल् ब्राजि
Road	—blong	—ब्लङ्
Roof	—kalshap	—काल्शाप्
	bei kalshap	Roof of the
		house

Round	—gäowä	—गाओवां
Spherical	—tulu	—तुलु
Rug	—makhlaö	—माख्लाअं
	kombol[borrowed]	—कम्बल्
Run	—gyal	—ग्याल्
[flee]	—gyal-la	—ग्याल्-ला
	ki gyal-ke [ki]	I ran
	wi gyal-ka	He ran
	win gyao-ka	They ran
	glat-kahe ai gyal	Do not run in- the sun
Sad	—chum moto-tha	—छुम् मत-था
	ki chum moto-tha	I am sad
Salt	—timin	—तिमिन्
Say	—tho, katang[katä]	—थ, काताङ् (काता)
[tell]	wi kin-wi katä-ka	He told us
	win ki-wi katao-ka	They told me
	tho-shu	Say, speak [imp]
	ai do	Do not speak
See	—ngong	—ङङ्
	ki ngong-mang	I see
	wi ki-wi ngo-ka	He saw me
	nu ngoi-ma-la ?	Do you see ?
	wi ngoi-mo	He does not see
Seed :	—lei	—लेजि
Paddy	—ma lei	—मा लेजि
Arum	—hro lei	—ह्र लेजि

Servant	—mang gra	—माङ् ग्रा
Sharp	—krat	—क्रात्
Shoot	—kap	—काप्
kill by firing—	kap-sat	—काप् सात्
Show[teach]—	blen	—ब्लेन्
road, tree, animal, house etc.		
coat and—	khan	—खान्
other things		
	kotoki ki-wi gôl	Kotoki showed
	khan-ke	me the coat
	blong blen-shu	show (me) the
		road
Shut	—see close	
Silver	—apai	—आपाजि
[money]		
Sing	—jae	—जाजे
	jae-shu	Sing a song
	wa jae-man	The bird sings
Sit	—lap	—लाप्
	lap-shu	Sit down
	lai-ma-la ?	Will you sit ?
Sister	—salmai	—साल्माजि
Skin	—ung	—अङ्
Sky	—nyao	—आज
Sleep	—ngui	—ङ्जि
	ki ngui-mang	I sleep
	kin ngui-mai	We sleep
	win nguim-tao	They sleep

Slowly	—tamai	—तामाभि
	tamai hu-shu	Come slowly
Small	—kisik	—किसिक्
animal	—kru	—क्रु
	sa kisik	Small boy
Smell	—sing	—सिङ्
sweet		
	sa-phan sing-man	Flower smell sweet
bad	—nyam	—आम्
	nyam-man	Give out bad smell
Snake	—ril	—रिल्
Snow	—so	—स
Cloud	—kalma	—काल्मा
hail-stone	—wal	—वाल्
So	—tephi, tun, suffix hi	—तेफि, तुन, हि
	ki nat la tephhi mu-	—I was ill so I did
	hu-ne/ki nat-la-hi	not come
	mu-hu-ne	
South	—kangnit	—काङ्गनित्
Sow :		
paddy, mai-	—lang	—लाङ्
ze etc.		
potato,	—lap	—लाप्
flower plant		
etc.		
millet [by	—wan	—वान्
scattering]		

	dro wan-shu	Sow the millet
	bo lang-shu	Sow the maize
Stand	—long	—लङ्
[wait]	ai long	—Do not stand
Star	—ngal-ci	—ङाल्-चि
Steal	—ahu, ahou	—आहु, आहु
	kalhu ahou-man	Thief steals
Stick	—hing-lung	—हिङ्-लुङ्
Stomach	—dak	—दाक्
Stone	—laung	—लाङ्
	daung kalang	Heavy stone
Storm	—baung nao	—बावुङ् नाञ
[wind-mo-ther]		
Story	—chil	—छिल्
Stool	—takhei	—ताखेहि
Stream	—manchi	—मान्छि
Strong	—ashu kambran	—आशु काम्ब्रान्
Sun	—amik	—आमिक्
Sweet	—tim-man	—तिम्-मान्
	sining tim-man	Sugar is sweet
	an mi-tim	This is not sweet
	an tim-mo-la ?	Is it sweet ?
Take	—ta	—ता
by hand to hand		
by raising etc.—la		—ला
	kolom ta-shu	Take the pen

	biri lae-ma-la	Will you take biri ?
	kotoki-wi doktor	Take Kotoki to the
	bei-hi la-e-lo	hospital
Tall	—akhrang	—आख्राङ्
	sang akhrang	Tall tree
Tea	—phalap	—फालाप्
Tease	—tikhai	—तिखाभि
Teach	—blen	—ब्लेन्
	ki-wi kaman lai	Teach me Mizu
	blen-shu	language
Tell a lie	—gyup	—ग्युप्
[to cheat]	ai gyup	Do not tell a lie
This	—an	—आन्
That	—wan-hai	वान्-हाभि
at a distance	—wan-khai	—वान्-खाभि
Their	—win-pha	—विन्-फा
They	—win	—विन्
Thief	—kalhu	—काल्हु
	kalhu ahou-man	The thief steals
Think	—chum	—छुम्
Throw	—cu	—छु
	kolom cu-ki	I threw the pen
	cu-ka-ki	Threw away
Thunder	—rupat	—रपात्
	tamok rupa-man	The cloud thunders
Tiger	—tapou	—तापअ
Tired	—manjen	—मान_जेन्
	nu manjen kat-	Are you tired ?
	ma-la ?	

Today	—donit (dongit), tongit	—दनित् (दङित्), तङित्
Tomorrow	—tra(u)ng, ngangit	—त्रा(ङ्)ङ्, डाङ्- ङित्
day after	—hangi raung, hing- rong	—हाङि राङुङ्, हिङ-रङ्
Tongue	—blai	—ब्लाङि
Tooth	—sei	—सेङि
Tree (wood, fuel)	—sang	—साङ्
Trouble	—tekhai, tikhai tekhai ai-kat	—तेखाङि, तिखाङि Do not trouble
Umbrella	—rong, cong	—रङ्, चङ्
Uncle	—pong	—पङ्
younger- than father	—pong kiti	—पङ् किति
elder than- father	—pong kanang	—पङ् कानाङ्
Understand	—ngit, ngiet, tat —ki nu lai ngiet-mang I understand you ma-tat-yung	—ङित्, ङिङेत्, तात् I do not under- stand
Urine	—tisit	—तिसित्
Us	—win-wi	—विन्-वि
Valuable	—kung konung	—कुङ् कनुङ्
Village	—glat	—ग्लात्
Villager	—glat cong	—ग्लात् चङ्
Vomit	—phat phat-ka-yu ki phan-ki	—फात् Do not vomit I vomitted

wait	—rang	—राङ्
	ki-wi rang-shu	wait for me
	ki-wi rai-tha	Go after waiting
	ki-wi rang-tha	Stopped me
		(some one else)
Want	—cai, hong	—चाङि, हङ्
	ki biri cai-mang	I want biri
	ki kotoki cai mang	I want the inter-
		preter
Wash	—thut	—थुत्
Cloth		
Vegetable	—ril	—रिल्
Body,		
	ki bang sabun-ka	I wash cloth with
	thut-mang	soap.
	shan ril-shu	wash the vegetable
Water	—ti	—ति
container	—ti khlo	—ति खल
container	—thung	—थुङ्
of bamboo		
water fall	—ti dha(u)ng	—ति धाभुङ्
Weave	—tho	—थ
	an kameisa gól kiset	The girl weaves a
	tho-man	nice coat
	tho ai tho	Do not weave
We	—kin	—किन्
West	—sam	—साम्
What ?	—shan ? shyn ?	—शान् ? श्यन् ?
	shyn hoi- man ?	What do you want ?

When	—sha-wai sha-wai hu-ci-la ? sha-wai the-ca ?	—शा-वाजि When have you come ? When did you go ?
Who ?	—nya ? nya bei ? wan nya bei ?	—जा Whose book ? Whose house is that ?
Where ?	—ya hai ? ya hi ? nu ya-hai tai-ming ?	—या हाजि ? या हि ? —Where will you go ?
Which direction ?	—ya lam ?	—या लाम् ?
Which ?	—ya-wan ? nu ya-wan acai-man ?	—या-वान् ? Which do you want ?
White	—kam phlung	—काम् फ्लुङ्
Why ?	—shi-wi, shen nu shi-wi ngai-man ?	—सि-वि, शेन् —Why do you cry ?
Wind	—bong, ba(u)ng baung baung-man	—बङ्, बा(वु)ङ् The wind blows
Wish	—chum	—छुम्
Wine	—si	—सि
Work	—kam kat	—काम् कात्
Worker	—kam ka-kat (cong)	—काम् का-कात् (चङ्)
Write	—sai nu sai-ma-la ? ki ma-sai-yung somin sai cen-mang	—साजि Will you write ? I do not write Somin can write

Wrong	—long-ma, malat	—लङ्-मा, मालात्
	an long-ma	It is wrong
Yes	—am	—आम्
Yesterday	—nganit, manga nit	—ङानित्, माङा नित्
You	—no, nyo, nu	—न, ज, नु
Year :		
age	—lau	—लाउ
	ki lau kyap-mo	I am ten years old
this year	—tong glam	तङ् ग्लाम्
last year	—bing glam	—बिङ् ग्लाम्
next year	—ning glam	—निङ् ग्लाम्
Yellow	—hangai	—हाङाङि
Yet	—to	—त
(still)	wi to-nai mu-hu	He has not yet come
Young	—yong-sa	—यङ्-सा
Zigzag	—kaike	—काङि के
	blong kake	Zigzag road

Note : [.. Above the roman script and ^ above the Devanagri have been used for nasalization. ^ above o indicates close sound as in English note.]

CONVERSATION (GENERAL)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| nu kiset-la ?
you well | —How are you ? |
| ki kiset | —I am well |
| nu amang shyn ?
your name what | —What is your name ? |
| ki amang sole
my name Sole | —My name is Sole. |
| nu ya-hai hu[i]-la ?
you where from come | —Where do you come from ? |
| ki tezu-li hu-ling
I tezu-from come | —I come from Tezu. |
| nu ya-hi tai-mang ?
you where go | —Where do you go ? |
| ki wallong-tut tai-ming
I wallong-up go | —I go to Wallong |
| nu pai cauk-ma-la ?
your father is | —Is your father alive ? |
| am, wi cauk-man
Yes, he is | —Yes, he is alive |
| wi shyn kam kat-man ?
he what work do | —What is he ? |
| wi glat gambra
he village chief | —He is the Chief of the village |
| nu manjen kat-ma-la ?
you tired do | —Are you tired ? |

ki manjen ma-kat	—I am not tired
I tired not-do	
lap-shu, ki-nāk lai kitang-	Sit down and let us
hak	have a talk
pro-nang-ne	—Thank you
Father —pai	Guest —hul
Mother—nau, nao	Enemy —it
Brother—cami	Village —glat
Wife —komai	Husband—awai
Friend —kisiro	Child —sa

ON THE ROAD

blong blen-shu	—Show [me] the road
road show	
blong ama-ki	—I have lost my way
road forget	
ki nu-wi blong blen-ming	—I shall show you the
I you road show	road
ki blong mi-ngit-yung	—I do not know the way
I road not know	
ki nu-wi shel-long-yung	—I shall guide you
I you take	
kawai-lam thai-shu	—Go to the left
left side go	

kayan-lam thai-shu right side go	—Go to the right
kotong ka-ma-la ? bridge is	—Is there any bridge ?
kotong kam	—There is
blong katai ka-ma-la ? road wide is	—Is the road wide ?
klam-le ?	—Is it far ?
klam-mai far-not	—It is not far
nu ngui-mo-la ? you see	—Do you see ?
am, ngung-mang I not see	—Yes, I see
ki mu-ngung-yung I not see	—I do not see

Road	—blong	Bridge of one—klo wire
Cross road	—blong tambra	River —ati brai
Pitched road	—tanding	Stream —ati giung
Bridge	—kotong	By which —blong ya- road ? he lam ?
		Zigzag road—blong kaiki kaike

VISIT TO A VILLAGE

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| gambra bei ya-hai ? | —Where is the village |
| vill chief house where | Chief's house ? |
| ki gambra-wi ngo-mī | —I wish to see the village |
| sam-mang | chief |
| I vill chief see wish | |
| ki kotong thong-mī | —I wish to see the bridge |
| sam-mang | |
| I bridge see wish | |
| ki mo-thong-yung | —I do not see/I will not |
| I not see | see |
| nu ngoi-ma-la ? | —Do you see ? |
| you see | |
| ki boi-ming sam-mang | —I wish to move about |
| I move wish | |
| kin glat-hi boi-ming | —We wish to go round |
| sam-mang | the village |
| we village move | |
| ki-nāk lai kitang-hak | —Speak with me |
| me-with word say | |
| offisi blen-shu | —Show me the office |
| office show | |
| ki kitan cong | —I am a new comer |
| I new man | |
| wan nyia ? | —Who is he ? |
| wi kotoki | —He is the interpreter |
| he interpretor | |

an ki hul —He is my friend
 that my friend
 nu ki-wi cham-man-le ? —Do you remember me ?
 you me remember
 am, cham-mang/tam-nang—Yes, I remember
 yes, remember
 ki nu-wi lai blan-ming —I will introduce you
 I you word
 nuki-wi modot kat-ma-la?—Will you help me ?
 you me help do

Village	—glat	Clan	—brong
Villager	—glat cong	Outsider	—memal
House	—bei/bai	Village Chief	—gamang,
Adjoining	—ghai bei		gambra
house			

FOOD AND DRINK

ki di-ing-mang —I am hungry
 I hungry
 ki sanmatai di-ing-man —I am very hungry
 I very hungry
 ki ti wang-mang —I am thirsty
 nu di-ing-ma-la ? —Are you hungry ?
 ki me-di-ing —I am not hungry
 I not hungry

ki tun-man	—I require/I want
ki timin tun-mang	—I require salt
I salt require	
ki ti-lam tun-mang	—I want hot water
I hot water want	
nu shat cai-ma-la ?	—Will you eat rice ?
you rice eat	
win shat ca-ma-tau-la ?	—Will they eat rice ?
they rice eat	
ki shat ma-ca-yung	—I will not eat rice
I rice not eat	
ki acai-mang	—I want
I want	
ki phalap acai-mang	—I want tea
ki shat yo-man	—I wish to eat rice
nu biri tai-ma-la ?	—Do you smoke biri ?
you biri smoke	
am, biri taung-mi	—Yes, I shall smoke biri
yes biri smoke	
ki biri ma-taung-yung	—I do not smoke biri
I biri not smoke	

Uncooked rice	—hakou	Vegetable	—shau
Cooked rice	—shat	Food	—makhra
Soup	—topau	Salt	—timin
Fish	—anga	Oil	—naman
Meat	—shin	Gourd	—kapra

Pork	— li-shei	Egg	— krasit
Maize	— bo	Water	— ati/ti
Bringal	— phüdu	Hot water	— ti lam
Plantain	— hamb- ung	Sour	— sal man
Chilli	— bici	Chilli is hot	— bici bat-man
Dry chilli	— kasal	Boil water	— ti blam-shu
Prepare curry	— shau nya-shu	Make apong	— sli mol-shu

BUYING AND SELLING

shyao-mo kung ?
what price

—What is the price ?

nu wit-ma-la ?
nu wit-mang-wo ? }

—Will you sell ?

ki ship-ming
I buy Shall

—I shall buy

ki mi-ship-yung
I buy-not

— I shall not buy

nu ship-ma-la ?
you buy

—Will you buy ?

ki timin ship-ming-da
huling (I salt buy come)

—I have come to buy salt

kahin kung ai pi
much price not give

—Do not pay much price

ki timin tun-man
 I salt require
 to mo sul-shu
 one seer weigh
 to-kinin phi-shu
 two seers give
 paisa phrau pai-shu
 paisa change return

—I require salt

—Weigh one seer

—Give me two seers

—Give me change

Buy	—ship	One rupee	—phla-mo
Sell	—wit	Two rupees	—phla-kinin
Costly	—kung kahin	One pice	—paysa-mo
Cheap	—kung kanam	Fifty paisa	—thuli-mo
Shopkeeper	—keyä	Two kilos	—to-kinin

MEDICAL EXPRESSION

nu kiset-la ?
 you well

—Are you well ?

ki kiset ma-cham
 I well not-feel

—I am not well

ki kunai kat-man
 an tasi la-shu
 this medicine take
 chut krang la-shu

—I have headache
 —Take this medicine
 —Breathe deeply

DRESS AND ORNAMENT

nu shyn tho thoi-man ?	—What are you weaving ?
you what weaving	
ki kaman gôl tho-mang	—I weave mishmi coat
I mishmi coat weave	
nu tho tan-tho kiset	—Do you like weaving ?
you loom weaving good	
sei	
like -mo-ia ?	
an bang tilang kiset	—This cloth is very nice
this cloth very nice	
an kung shya-mo ?	—What is the price ?
this price what	
kyiap-mo	—Ten rupees

Cloth	—bang	Cross belt of leather	—aken
Coat	—gôl, gul	Necklace of bead [of male]	—kron
Cotton	—kambat	Necklace of coin mishapa [of female]	
Thread	—kik	Earring worn by men	—ingsan
A piece of cloth worn by men	—bran	Bag	—tapai
Under-garment of Women	—dal	Needle	—phatcet
Turban of black cloth worn by male	—phorong	Wear cloth	—bang khlap-shu

AGRICULTURE

nu shyn lang-mang ?	—What will you sow ?
you what sow	
ki mang lang-ming ?	—I shall sow paddy
I paddy sow	
nu kung ya-hai ?	—Where is your cultivation field ?
your field where	
ahai	—It is up there
ai yau-li	—It is down there
nu mang brong shao-mo ?	—How many varieties of
your paddy kind	paddy are there ?

tree	—sang	Dao	—sut
Paddy	—mang	Hoe	—jing klo
Paddy seed	—ma lei	Spade	—tasë
Maize	—bo	Axe	—awai daung
Maize field	—boma	Irrigation	—tiko
Field	—akung	Water cultivation	—yal
Seed	—lei	Jhum cultivation	—akung

EDUCATION

nuklas shao-mo-hisai-man ?	—What class do you read
you class what it write	in ?
ki klas klin-hi sai-mang	—I read in class five
I class five at write	

nunin-nak shao-mo sa	—How many boys are
you with how many boy	there ?
sai-mai [write]	
kin-nak wa-ping-mo sa	—There are fifty boys
we with fifty boy	
caük (are)	
Teacher	—pit kam blen
student	—skul sa

SOME USEFUL SENTENCES

<i>Know</i>	—ngit
I know	—ki ngit-mang
I do not know	—ki mi-ngit-yung
I do not know miju	—ki kaman lai mi-ngit-
language	yung
Do you know him ?	—nu wi-wi ngit-mo-la ?
<i>Speak</i>	—katang
Speak slowly	—tamai-hi katang-shu
Speak again	—lanak katang-shu
Speak loudly	—laikatai katang-shu
Speak the truth	—shei lai katang-shu
I can speak well	—ki kiset katang-mang
<i>Understand</i>	—tat
Do you understand me ?	—nu ki lai tai-mo-la ?
I do not understand	—ki ma-tat-yung
<i>Want/Search</i>	—acai, hong
I want cigarette	—ki sigeret acai-mang
I want an interpreter	—ki kotoki hong-mang

Require

ki tun-mang
ki timin tun-mang
ki mo-tun

—*tun*

—I require
—I require salt
—I do not require

Give

Will you give me ?
Give me biri
Give him biri
I will not give
Do not give

—*phi*

—nu pi-ma-la ?
—ki-wi biri phi-shu
—wi-wi biri phi-shu
—ki mi-pi-yung
—ai pi

Come

Come quickly
Come slowly
Come to me
Come with me

—*hu*

—kla hu-shu
—tamai hu-shu
—ki kara[t] hu-shu
—ki nāk hu-shu

Answer, Inform

Answer quickly
Inform him

—*khrai*

—kla khrai-shu
—wi-wi khrai-shu

Look

Look [imp]
Look [you two]
Look [you all]

—*thong*

—thong-shu
—thong-shu-nak
—thong-shu-ning

Wait

Wait a little for me

—*rang*

—ki-wi ti rang-shu

Turn

Turn

—*bla*

—bla-shu

Look face to face

—angaro poi-shu

<i>To go</i>	— <i>tan-thit</i>
Go quickly	— <i>kla thai-shu</i>
Will you go ?	— <i>nu tai-ma-la ?</i>
Go ahead	— <i>pang thai-shu</i>
Do not go	— <i>ai tai</i>

<i>Sit</i>	— <i>lap</i>
Sit down	— <i>lap-shu</i>
Sit near	— <i>gairap lap shu</i>
Will you sit ?	— <i>lai-ma-la ?</i>
Do not sit	— <i>ai lap</i>

INTERROGATIVE

Who	— <i>nya</i>
Who is he ?	— <i>wan nya ?</i>
Where	— <i>yahai</i>
Where do you go ?	— <i>ya tai-mang ?</i>
Where is the interpreter ?	— <i>kotoki ya hai ?</i>
When	— <i>sha-wai</i>
When have you come ?	— <i>sha wai hu-ci-la ?</i>
What	— <i>shyn</i>
What is that ?	— <i>wan shyn ?</i>
What do you want ?	— <i>shyn hōi-man</i>
What is the name of the place ?	— <i>an glat amang shyn</i>
Whose	— <i>nya</i>
Whose hat ?	— <i>nya shua ?</i>

MISCELLANEOUS

It is early	—kla hu-la
[has come early]	
It is late	—phlo-la
Never mind	—ma-kra-ca
Do not get angry	—ai tekha
It is impossible	—korong, kurung
I do not agree	—ki ma-tat-yung
What do you think ?	—nu shyn chēi-mo ?

GLOSSARY

[MIJU TO ENGLISH]

अफ opho—Shoulder	आवाङ् awang—Rain
आकुङ् akung—Jhum field, cultivation	आवाङ् दाङ् awai daung—Axe
आख्राङ् akhrang—Tall	आशु काम्ब्रान् ashu kambran—Strong
आङ् anga—Fish	आहङ् ahong—Collect
आङ्गल् angal—Face	आहु, आहङ् ahu, ahou—Steal
आचाङ् acai—Search, want	अङ्कुङ् ikung—Jhum cultivation
आचुङ् acung—Glad	अङ् ing—Ear
आति, ति ati, ti—Water	अङ्गिः त i:t—Enemy
आतिग्युङ् atigyung—Stream	अङ्गि iwi—Blood
अङ् an—This	अङ्ग ung—Skin
अङ्गान्जु anjau—Hill	अङ्ग ul—Bright (Gold) etc.
अङ्गान्जुकु anjauku—Cliff	अङ्गि रुपङ्गि krai rupai—Cock
अपाङ् apai—Silver, Money	अङ्गिङ्गिङ्गि krai sit—Egg
अफङ् aphong—Collect	अङ्गाम् kram—Carry load
अम् am—Yes	अङ्गात् krat—Sharp
अमाङ् amang—Name	अङ्गाल् kral—Keep on something
अमिङ् amik—Sun	अङ्गिङ्गि krait—Laugh
अरा ara—Here	अङ्गल् klo—Bridge of one wire
आवाङ् awang—Rain	
आरा ara—Here	

क्ला kla—Quickly	काताभि katai—Broad, Big (inanimate thing)
क्लाम् klam—Far	काताङ्, कातां katang, kata
क्लान् koan—Mourn	Speak, Say
कतङ् kotong—Bridge	काताम् katam—Granary
कम्बल kombol—Rug (borrowed)	कान्छेङ् kancheng—Cold
कमाभि komai—Wife	कान्थुक् kanthuk—Catch fish with trap (of bamboo)
कमेभि komei—Wife	कानान् kanan—Forest
कमाभि ला komai la—Marry	काप् kapro—Exact
कमेजिसा komei sa—Girl	काप्रा kapra—Rich
करङ् korong—Cold	काप् सात kap sat—Kill with a gun i.e. by shooting
करुप्मान् korupman—Fever	काफाम् kapham—Fat
कलाभि kolai—False	काम् कात kam kat—Work
कवाल kowal—Dry (of cloth)	काम्फ्लुङ् kamphlung —White
का ka—Lie (of position)	काम्ब्यात् kambyat—Love
काभि kai—Important, Cut big tree	काम्ब्यात् ताङ् नाङ् kambyat tang nang—Kind
काभिके kaike—Zigzag	काम्बरान् kambran—Beau- tiful, Healthy
काबुख्लात् kaukhlat—Big (of man)	काम्बाभि kambai—Goat
काबुलाङ् kaulang—Place	काम् माकात् kam makat—Lazy
काबुसाल् kausal—Red	कामुं, कामुङ् kamü, kamung —Dream
काक्राभि kakrai—Poor	कायुम् kayum—Black
काङ् नित् kangnit—South	
काचुङ् kacung—Pipe	
कात् kat—Do	

काल्माजि kalmai—Cloud	कुम kumo—One
कालवा kalwa—Dumb	कुरुङ् kurung—Difficult
कालशाप् kalshap—Roof	केनाम् कात् kēam kat
काल्मा kalma—Cloud	—Neglect
काल्-हु kal-hu—Thief	केनाङ् kenang—Old
काल्वा kalwa—Deaf	(animate thing)
कासाल् kasal—Dry (of fuel)	खलात् khlat—Boil water,
कि ki—I, My	Arise
किक् kik—Thread, Call	खराजि khrai—Answer,
aloud	Inform
किन् kin—We	खरिक् khrik—Beat with
किशयङ् kishyong—Clean	a small stick
(of house)	खला khla—Clear (of sky)
किसिक् kisik—Small	खलाम् khlam—Pray
किसिर kisiro—Friend	खाज khao—Spoon
किसेत्—kiset—Good,	खान् khan—Show(coat
Beautiful	etc)
कु—ku—Head	ग्युप्, gyup—Lie(of speech)
कुजि—kui—Dog	ग्रा knife, Dao
कुङ् kung—Grandfather	ग्रासा gra sa—Small knife
कुङ् कनुङ् kung konung	ग्राम् gram—Luggage
—Valuable	ग्राम्-के-क्राम् gram ke
कुङ् काहिन् kung kahin	kram—Porter
—Costly	ग्यात् gyat—Hear
कुङ् किसेत् kung kiset	ग्याल gyal—Run
—Cheap	ग्युप् gyup—Tell lie
कुचुत् kucut Boil(rice)	ग्रङ् grong—Chest

ग्रेकु greku—Hat(of cane)	डु, डः ngu, ngo—Find
ग्लक्, ग्लाभक् glok, glauk	डुअि ngui—Sleep
—Back	डोंङ् ngöng—See
ग्लात् glat—Village	जाअे jae—Sing
ग्लात् गुङ् glat gung	जाङ् jang—Cut (smalltree)
—Country	जान् jan—Strike with
ग्लात् चङ् glat cong	a reverse side of a dao
—Villager	जिक्—jik—Mosquito
ग go Break (glass etc.)	चङ्—cong—Umbrella
गाअिरात् gairat—Near	चङ्—cong—Man
गात् gat—Reap paddy	चङ्शेअि congshei—Body
गामाङ् gamang—Village	चं-थाल cö-thal—Family
chief	चा ca—Eat
गाल् gal—Abandon	चाअुक् cauk—Live
गुङ् gung—In	चाप्मि capmi—Brother
गुन् gun—Net	(elder)
गोल् gól—Coat	चामि cami—Brother
गाओंवा gäöwa—Round	(younger)
ङाअि ngai—Cry	चाल् cal—Mithun
ङानित् nganit—Yesterday	चु cu—Throw
ङाल् ngal—Night	चिल् cil—Punish
ङाल्चि ngalci—Star	चे ce—Cut fuel
ङित् ngit—Know	चेन् cen—Only
ङित्, ङिद् ngit, ngid—Day	चेन् cen—Breast
ङित् ngit—Understand	छाम्, छुम् cham, chum
डु ngu—Grandmother	—Remember

छिल्, झिल् chil, zhil—Story	ताअ tao—Assult(with fist)
छु, झु chu, zhu—Mouth	ताअङ् ताउङ् taung—Old
छुत्, झुत् chut, zhut	ताक् tak—Help, Add.
—Breath	ताख्खि takhoi—Stool
छुम् chum—Hope, wish,	(excrement)
think	ताखाखि कात् takhai kat
छुम् chum—Mind,	—Annoy
Opinion, like	ताङ् ग्लुअि tang glui—Iron
छुम् मतोथा chum moto tha	तापअु tapou—Tiger
—Sad	तापाअि tapai—Bag
आ nya—Boil(vegetable)	तापाअि tapai—Bind
आ nya—Who, Whose	तापान् tapan—Cultivation
आअि nyai—Earth	for one or
आअि पेङ् nyai peng	two years
—Mud	तात् tat—Understand,
आआअ nyao—Sky	Hear from someone.
आम् nyam—Bad Smell	तामाअि tamai—Slowly
(give)	तालुअि फाल्वि talnui phal-
अित् nyit—Brain	wi—Basket(small)
त्रा(अु)ङ् tra(u)ng	ताला tala—Musk deer
—Tomorrow	तासक् tasok—Deer
त्रा(अु)ङ् वाअि tra(u)ng wai	(Sambar)
—Morning	तासि tasi—Medicine
तुत् tli—Bow(n)	तासे tase—Spade
त to—yet, Just now	तिक tiko—Irrigation
तङ् ग्लाम् tong glam	ति-ख्ल ti-khlo—Water
—This year	Container
ता ta—Take(by hand)	

दाल् dal—Under garment of woman	पलु plu—Onion
दाल् dal—Kick down	पङ् pong—Carry in hand bag etc.
दिभिङ् diing—Hungry	पङ् pong—Uncle
दोन don—Read	पा pa—Carry child on back
न no—Close	पाजि pai—Father
न no—You	पाजि pai—Return (of thing)
ना na—Build house etc.	पान् pan—Pluck
नाजि nai—Pain	पाप् मलात चङ् pap molat cong—Quarrelsome
नाजिकात् naikat—Pain	पाहि pahi—Barking deer
नाजु nau—Mother	पि, फि pi, phi—Give
नाक् nak—And	पित् काम् बलेन् pit kam blen —Teacher
नात् nat—Ill	फल् phlo—Late
नात्, ना nat, ना—Rest	फल् phlu—Jump
नामान् naman—Oil	फ्लाजि phlai—Finish
नु, न nu, no—You	फ pho—Open
नुजि nui—Basket for female (big size)	फरङ् phorong—Turban
नुजि कुतुन् nui kutun —Basket carried by female (big)	फरा phra—Divorce
नुङ्म nungmo—L amage, spoil	फाजि phai—Carry on shoulder
प्ला pla—Leg	फाःजि phai—Basket [for male]
प्ल plo—Cut fuel or fallen tree	फाजुङ् phaung—Assault with a big stick
पला plu—Onion	

फान् phan—Flower	मांभि mai—Dance
फात् phat—Vomit	माभिक्रि maikri—Cane
फालाप् phalap—Tea	माभिख्रात् maikhrat
फुंद phüdu—Brinjal	—Match
फुन् phun—Door	माख्रा makhra—Flood
ब्रङ् लाङ् brong lang—Foreign	माख्लांज makhläo—Rug
ब्रङ् लाङ् चङ् brong lang	माङ् mang—Paddy
cong—Foreigner	माङ् ग्रा mang gra
ब्रेल् brel—Fall	—Servant
ब्लङ् blong—Road	माङ्गानित् manganit
ब्ला bla—Turn, Return of man	—Yesterday
ब्लाभि blai—Tongue	माताभि matai—God
ब्लाम् blam—Boil [of water]	मान्छु manchou—Cow
ब्लेन् blen—Show, Teach	मान्छु सा manchow sa
ब bo—Maize	—Calf
बङ् bong—Wind	मान्छि manchi—Stream
बाभि bai—House	मानजेन् mangen—Tired
बाङ् bang—Cloth	माल् mal—Plate
बा(ङ्)ङ् ba[u]ng—Wind	मालात् malat—Wrong
बाङ्गु नाङ् baung nao	मासाभि masai—Promise
—Storm	मिक्, मिङ् mik, ming—Eye
बेभि bei—House	मिक् काम्बाङ् mik kam-
बेला bela—Plate	bang—Blind
म, मा mo, ma prefix—Not	मिनुङ्, मिनुं minung, minü
मफान mophan—Bad	—Nose
माभि mai—Fire	मिल् mil—Boil (potato, egg etc.)

मुङ् mung—Invite	रिङ् ring—Beautiful
मुङ् mung—Call from a distance	रिल् ril—Wash (Bady, vegetable etc.)
मेमाल् me-mal—Outsider	रिल् ril—Snake
याजि yai—Quarrel	रुआत् ruat—Ask
याहाजि, या-हि yahai, yahi	रुपात् रुपत—Thunder
Where	रेआङ् reang—Rain
या वान् ya wan—Which	रेङ् renga—Fish
यङ्गु सा young sa—Young	लङ् long—Stand
याल yal—Water cultivation	लङ् long—East
युक्राजि yukrai—Ashamed	लङ्-मा long-ma—Wrong
रङ् rong—Umbrella	ला la—Bring
रङ् rong—Pack (load)	ला la—Take
रआजि rowai—Husband	लाजि lai—Moon
रआत् rowat—Arrow	लाजि काम्फ्रा lai kamphra
राजि rai—Break house, Stick	—Judge
राङ्गुक् rauk—Hand	लाज lau—Age
राङ्गुक्जित् raukjit—Nail	लाङ्ग laung—Stone
राङ्गुक् दुङ्ग rauk dung	लाङ् lang—Sow (paddy, maize etc.)
—Finger	लाप् lap—Sit
राक् साङ्गु rak sau—New	लाप् lap—Plant (potato, flower)
Jhum Cultivation	लाप्लि lapli—Below
राङ् rang—Wait	लाम् lam—Hot (feel)
राङ् rang—Halt	लाम् lam—Hot (of water)
राप् rap—Climb	लिङ् ling—Learn

लेजि lei—Seed	शाम् sham—Hair
लेजि lei—Pig	शावाजि sha wai—When
लेजि शिन् lei shin—Pork	शिन् shin—Meat, Beast
लेन len—Above	शिप् ship—Buy
वा wa—Bamboo	शिविं shīwi—Why
वा wa—Bird	शु shu—Pour
वान् wan—Sow millet by Scattering)	शुआ shua—Hat
वान wan—Pot, Mug	शेल् shel—Bring (after calling)
वान खाजि wan khai—That (At a distance)	शोङ् shōng—Arrest
वान हाजि wan hai—That up	सकुल् सा skul sa—Student
वाल wal—Hail Stone	स so—Snow
वि wi—He	स so—Fall (rain)
वित् wit—Sell	सन्दित् sondit—Angry
विन् win—They	सा sa—Child, Boy
विन् फा win pha—Their	साजि sai—Write
विन् वि win wi—Us	साक् sak—Bite
वि वि wi wi—Him	साङ् sang—Wood, Fuel, Tree
शयन्, शान् shyan, shan —What	साङ् लाप् sang lap—Leap
शाभ shao—Vegetable	साङ्लि sangli—Plant
शङ् shong—Catch	साङ्सित् sangsit—Hot
शात् shat—Cooked rice	सात् sat—Kill
शान् shan—Help	सान् san—Keep in some- thing
	साम् sam—West

साल्माजि salmai—Sister	हाङ्गाभि hangai—Blue,
सि si—Wine	Green
सि si—Fear	हाङ्गल् hangal—Clear,
सिङ्ग sing—Sweet smell	Blue (of sky)
(give)	हापा hapa—Slap
सिङ्गसुल् singsul—Gun	हात् hat—Escape
सिं si—Mouse	हामात् hamat—Glad
सुङ्ग sung—Bright (of sun)	हामात् hamat—Lose
सुत् sut—Dao	हामबिङ्गुङ्ग hambing
सेभि sei—Tooth	—Plaintain
हङ्ग hong—Search, Want	हाम्बु hambu—Mat
हाकोन् hakôn—Rice	हालत halto—Ladder
हाङ्ग hang—Hot (of day)	हिङ्गलुङ्ग hinglung—Stick
हाङ्गलुङ्ग hanglung	हु hu—Come
—Outside	हुङ्ग hung—Neck
	हुल् hul—Friend, Guest

